The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Slow but Steady Progress of the Shelling of Paris.

The German Gunners Avoiding the Public Buildings.

Gen. Chanzy Still Retreating Before the Germans.

A Vigorous Struggle for the Relief of Belfort.

Present Aspect of the Continental Complications.

Meeting of the Eastern Conference in London.

THE WAR IN FRANCE

The Bombardment of Paris—Germans Refrain as Much as Possible from Shelling the Public Buildings—A Fire in Montmartre—Bismarck's Health.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch to the London Times from Versailles the 17th, says:

"The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly but steadily.

"The Germans systematically avoid firing on the public buildings.

"A flag of truce was to-day sent into the city with news-letters.

"Rumors that Jules Favre is dead are prematurely circulated.

"Gambetta has been ill, but has partially recovered.

"Gambetta and Francis Lennox in the Hotel de Ville, Count Chaudordy, Thiers, the ex-minister, remained in the fortress.

LONDON, Jan. 17—6 P. M.—The Germans fight in the ladies with Gen. CHANZY is officially stated to be 177 officers and 3,000 men killed and wounded.

The French loss, besides their killed and wounded, is 12,000 unwounded prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 17—10 P. M.—A dispatch received from Versailles says the French under Gen. CHANZY are retreating from Laval. The German Army is in full pursuit, and have already passed the town of Vouges, fourteen miles east of Laval. Two thousand additional prisoners have been taken. Laval is about 180 miles west-south-west of Paris, and Vouges north-east of Rennes and this side of Alencon.

Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the 12th.

Gen. CHANZY, with 60,000 men, is retreating from Laval, which left Chartres on the evidence the Army of the Rhine failed to join it, the railway at Alencon having been cut by the enemy.

Operations for the New Year.

Fighting Along the Eastern Line on the 17th.

LONDON, Jan. 17—6 P. M.—The Germans on the 16th inst. dispersed a force of 1,000 Garde Mobile near Lamagne. [Lamagne is a fortified town on the Upper Marne, about thirty miles north-north-east of Bitori. It stands on a cramped eminence, 1,280 feet high.]

LONDON, Jan. 17—10 P. M.—The Germans maintained the position in the neighborhood of Belfort on Monday, against renewed attacks from the French Army of the East. The German loss was comparatively small.

A dispatch dated at Frasnois, 14th, reports renewed fighting to-day along the whole line.

Bombarding the Eastern Suburbs.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A German dispatch, dated Brouillers, the 17th, reports that Gen. KETZLER had occupied the towns of Dreux and Chenavieux, taking the latter by surprise with 800 prisoners. The French afterward made sharp attacks on Chevry, Bonneuves and Ferrieres, but were repulsed in the contest. The fighting continued through three days, during which the German loss was 1,100 men.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Crown Prince of Saxony—Arrangement in the South.

LONDON, Jan. 18—A French brig, with a cargo of provisions, was captured off Bordeaux by the German frigate Augusta.

LONDON, Jan. 17—6 P. M.—The investment of Longwy is complete, notwithstanding the attempts of the garrison to prevent the placing in position of the German batteries.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—A small French force was attacked yesterday, near St. Romain, by the Prussians, and the village was shelled. The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. The French had five men killed and ten wounded.

The Ulians entered Dolled and levied a contribution of 100,000 francs. The money not being forthcoming, the invaders seized the Mayor and chief officers and carried them off as hostages for its payment.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

Prussian Minister for the Assembling of the Conference—Meeting of the Conference and Adjournment to Jan. 24.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch to the London Times from Versailles, the 17th, says that Prussia is urgent for the assembling of the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—At the Conference of European Powers which took place in this city yesterday, the various representatives having exchanged credentials, a motion was made to adjourn until Tuesday, Jan. 24, in the hope that the Plenipotentiary appointed to represent the French Government might arrive in the interval. The motion was adopted by the unanimous voice of the assembly, which thereupon adjourned.—*Evening Mail.*

Prussian Advice to Prince Henry of Luxembourg—Austrian Relations with Russia and Prussia—A Semi-Official Threat from St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Jan. 17—10 P. M.—The King of Prussia in a letter to Prince HENRY of Luxembourg, counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia has never intended to attack the independence of Luxembourg.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in a recent editorial, alludes in caustic language the reply of Count GORTSCHAKOFF, and says distinctly that the policy of Austria is not calculated to secure the friendship of Russia or that of the Western Powers.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—During the debate on the Budget to-day Baron VON BRUST defended the policy of friendliness toward Prussia, and spoke with exultation of the improvement in the relations of the Imperial Government with Italy. He exclaimed that Austria's worst enemy.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Assassination of Policemen in London.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—There have been treacherous cases of assassination of policemen in Lambeth. It is reported that the Russian Budget is very satisfactory. The deficit amounts to only five million roubles, although the military expenditure are increased ten millions.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA

The Spanish Reported Gain in Energy—Surrender of Many Insurgent Leaders.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The prisoners captured by the Spanish troops declare that the steamer Hornet has come to Hayti. MANUEL QUESADA, the insurgent Governor of Camaguey, Dr. RAMIREZ, and other lieutenants of consequence, have surrendered themselves to the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Hartford County Woman Shoots Her Husband and Children—Her Successful Attempt to Kill Her Nephew Also—The Neighbors Incensed—Talk About Lynching.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—A terrible tragedy occurred in the town of Warland, Steuben County, this morning. A Mrs. MARY HESS shot and instantly killed Mr. WILLIAM H. LEWIS, living opposite in Warland. He called upon her on business and she met him at the door and shot him dead. She then proceeded to the residence of her brother, Mr. WARREN DEMOREST, some half mile distant from her own, and asked him to come out of doors, as she wished to speak to him privately. He declined to go out, but invited her into the house and led the way into a bedroom, she following closely. Just after he entered the bedroom door she placed a revolver to the back of his head and fired, the ball passing entirely through his head, the blood then closed the bedroom door and walked toward a bed of Mr. DEMOREST. There was in the sitting-room, but she would not fire upon him as she was afraid she would be taken from her. Mr. DEMOREST lived until a little after 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. HESS was then taken custody, and upon being interrogated as to why she had committed the double murder replied that she would tell Mr. LEWIS' sister to tell the cause of his death when she heard that he had abused her. It is stated that she had been on friendly terms with her brother. The circumstances of the case are being investigated by the Coroner's Jurie, at Bath.

THE STORM IN THE WEST.

Two Lives and Property Destroyed in the Shape of Houses—Lincoln Statue in the State Capitol.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A concurrent resolution, expressing regret that the Senate of Virginia refused to purchase the portrait of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE after having ordered one of Gen. LEE, thus discriminating in favor of the country's enemies and against its defenders, was tabled in the House to-day by a vote of 72 to 42. A concurrent resolution was introduced in the Senate, looking to an amendment to the Federal Constitution, declaring that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be denied to citizens at any time or under any circumstances.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Lincoln memorial statue, in the Rotunda of the State House, was unveiled to-night. Gen. HAYES presided, and speeches were made by Gens. DENNISON, WARD and R. P. SPOONER. The Auditor of the State to-day revoked the authority of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, of New-York City, to do business in Ohio.

Destruction of a Wagon of Shipments of Boneset.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A statement appeared a few days ago in the *Boston Journal*, to the effect that the dressed beef from the West was from diseased animals. The statement was utterly false. At no time, within the past five years, have Western cattle been in better condition, or has the beef sent Eastward been of better quality.

BONDED GOODS.

Proposed Changes in Transportation on Bonded Goods—Modifications Asked For and Granted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—To-day a committee of gentlemen, mostly railroad managers, consisting of Messrs. RICHARD SPEED, V. H. HAYES, EDWARD, E. ROCKSTRO, and H. D. HUNTINGTON, representing the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, called upon Secretary BOUTWELL in relation to a modification of the special regulations, made under the Port of Entry act of July 4, 1870, concerning the transportation of goods in bond across the continent without breaking bulk. The Committee represented that, having conferred with Western importers, merchants and officers of railroad companies, they found that the following provisions would remove the main objections and receive immediate action on the part of merchants and railroad companies:

First—Special inspectors of the Treasury Department on the line of bonded railroads, not to be appointed except in extraordinary cases, where the Collector of the Port of final destination, and a majority of the Board of Trade, or Chamber of Commerce, there, certify that such bonds are satisfactory to them, and shall be sufficient evidence for the Collector at the port of final arrival.

Second—Examination of goods at the port of first arrival shall be for the purposes of identifying packages only.

Third—Any bond of importers, (more than one), not "such packages," and "part of the same," and in item "A," second and last column, make "dutiable value of invoice," instead of "dutiable value of package."

Fourth—Where a railroad company may not have sufficient bonded goods to fill a car, they may carry other goods in the same car, provided bonded goods, in such case, are placed in boxes, to be locked and sealed by the officer in charge of first arrival in the same manner as provided for the transportation of goods from vessels to railroad depots.

Fifth—An officer or bureau is to be established at each port of first arrival, for the examination of goods for exportation, and a bond of exportation shall be required to give special and immediate dispatch to such goods.

The Secretary, in reply, says that several of the suggestions made in the above letter have been considered by the Department in a correspondence with Hon. G. A. FINKELNBURG, and he incloses a copy of that correspondence for their information. The first, second and fourth suggestions of the Committee are in substance in accordance with the regulations of the Department, and will be acted on unless experience should indicate reasons for a different course. The fifth suggestion will be complied with in the administration of the law, unless in cases where the invoice shall be divided for the purpose of transportation, or for some other special reason, it shall be necessary to enter the dutiable value of the package.

The sixth suggestion has been provided substantially as set forth in the letter to Mr. FINKELNBURG. The seventh suggestion is met by assistance provided for by the law which requires the Collector of the Port of first arrival to give priority in time to the examination of goods and merchandise for the purpose of forwarding the same to their port of destination, and no precentation is deemed necessary by the Department. The officers of the Customs will be required to comply with the law. The third suggestion cannot be adopted without further legislation.

After a careful examination of the statute, and conference with Mr. BARFIELD, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary is of opinion the importer must give a bond in each case, but it may be made and approved at the port of

ing officers for the ensuing year: T. H. HALSTEAD, of Newark, President; Jules Hoagland, A. W. Mackay and S. Rice, Vice-Presidents; Wm. M. Ford, of Newark, Secretary; C. G. Crane, of Newark, Treasurer. Tuesday, the 19th of September next, was selected as the day for the commencement of the annual State Fair, and a strawberry fair will be held in Elizabeth in June. The Treasury being low in funds, no shares of the stock of the Society were ordered to be offered to the members, when Mr. R. G. Brown, of Elizabeth, offered to purchase them. The offer was accepted. The Society is now in the possession of ample funds.

THE BART.

Cheap Suburban Transit at Moderate Speed—A Meeting of Citizens—Mayor Hall and a Vacuum Tube.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY appeared before the Legislative Railway Committee to-day, and advocated his plan for cheap modes for working people residing in the suburbs, after which further consideration of the subject was postponed to enable Mr. QUINCY to prepare a bill. A brewery, with 800 barrels of ale and other property, amounting in value to $10,000, has been seized by the revenue officers. Proceedings for forfeiture have been commenced in the United States Courts. The Waterbury (Vt.) National Bank building was broken into last night by burglars, who commenced to operate upon the safes. The door of one was blown open, but as usual safe resisted all attempts to open it, and the burglars were forced to retire, leaving their implements behind them. No funds were disturbed.

A Reception of the Not Mayor-elect of the Western Metropolis—Is the Name "The Zero Municipality" Destined to Stick?

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. PRENTICE has given the net receipts of his benefit, amounting to $2,000, to charities. Dividing $2,000 amongst twelve of the most deserving institutions in Boston, and expending the balance to be given to the dramatic fund, if any such exists in the city.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19.—The Democratic State Committee met at Eagle Hotel to-night and effected an organization. LEWIS W. CLARK, of Manchester, was chosen Chairman, and M. W. B. EDGERLY, of Manchester, Treasurer. It was voted to leave the selection of a Secretary to the Chairman.

The Weather or Manner of Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—7 P. M.—Barometer, 21.99, being a change since last report of .010; 21; thermometer, 32° above zero; relative humidity, 98; wind south-west; velocity of wind, twenty-five per hour. There was a cloudy sky at sunrise this morning, except a short band of clouds two degrees in width as the sun rose east and mist along the coast. The shadows of the mountains could be seen distinctly both at sunrise and sunset for above the horizon.

THE WEST.

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After a careful examination of the statute, and conference with Mr. BARFIELD, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary is of opinion the importer must give a bond in each case, but it may be made and approved at the port of final distribution, and delivered to the Collector at the port of first arrival. The rest will be given without question, and need not be read.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Montana Railroad Bubble Announced—The Suez Tunnel—Cotton Pigs and Many Men Hence for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The Treasurer is quite worn and shrewd. The three members of the Central Pacific Railroad appointed from Nevada have been authorized each to fill any vacancy in the State Prison. The Suez Tunnel is in 1,700 feet, with the indications of approaching a ledge increasing.... A new set of Californians sailed yesterday for the Eastern Atlantic side.... DION and DENNY, the billiard players, were among the passengers overland for the East, yesterday.

THE INCOME TAX.

Commissioner of the Revenue Makes and 1870—Working of the Machinations of the Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The comparative statement has been compiled at the Internal Revenue Office, showing the number of persons assessed for income in the several States and Territories in 1869 and 1870, from which it appears that the total number of persons assessed for income in 1869 was 275,906, and in 1870, 376,342. This is compiled with the exception of the Nevada, New York, Dakota, for which returns for 1869 have not yet been received. The following shows the number of persons assessed for income in 1869 and 1870, in each of the classes below mentioned:

First—Tax of 5 per cent.; number in 1869, 267,487; number in 1870, 318,456.

Second—Tax over $600 and not over $1,000; number in 1869, 4,419; number in 1870, 5,257.

Third—Tax over $1,000 and not over $5,000; number in 1869, 3,000; number in 1870, 3,567.

Fourth—Tax over $5,000; number in 1869, 1,041; number in 1870, 1,062.

Total number in 1869, 275,906; total number in 1870, 376,342.

Under the act of July 14, 1870, raising the exemption from $1,000 to $2,000, 197,251 of the persons assessed in 1869, and 160,797 of those assessed in 1870, are relieved from the income tax altogether, and those persons in 1869, would each return a tax of $60 less.

NEW SENATOR.

A Banquet to be Held in St. Louis—The Senatorial Elections in Minnesota.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A grand banquet will be given to Gen. BLAIR on Saturday night by his friends here. All the State officers and members of both Houses of the Legislature have been invited, and, some of them will be present. He will leave for Washington on Sunday night.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Legislature to-day elected Hon. WM. WINDOM, as United States Senator for the long term, and Hon. C. D. CLEARS for the short term. They are both Republicans.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons met in Regular Communication on Wednesday, 18th inst., at Presse Hall. The session was honored on that day with the presence of M. W. RICHARD VAUX, P. G. M. of Pennsylvania. To-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. Grand Master, William E. Pine, of Newark; Deputy Grand Master, W. W. Goodwin, of Camden; Senior Grand Warden, Nathan Hatsell, of Burlington; Junior Grand Warden, William E. Beasly; Grand Treasurer, W. R. Clapp; Grand Secretary, Joseph H. Hough; Deputy Grand Secretary, W. B. Rathbun; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Henry Vashleen; G. D. T. M. Bonfly; J. G. D. H. Wells; Grand Marshal, D. B. Lemon; Q. M., C. W. Ellis; W. H. Pearce; G. S. B., S. A. Bonfly; Grand Tyler, Chipman; Grand Tyler, Annie Stonefield; Grand Lecturer, William Woods; Tyler to Grand Lodge, T. Kissling.

Attempted Assassination of the "Boss" of a Pennsylvania Colliery.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 19.—Yesterday, the "boss" of the Lady Fatem Colliery, while returning to his home from the colliery was shot at on the hill passing close to his head, by some person lying in ambush by the roadside. This colliery is one of the three or four collieries now in operation in this coal region. The collieries most working are in full operation, and work with a light force only.

The Albany Express Robbery—Further Postponement of the Wilkins Examination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The examination of the case of JOHN J. FILKINS was further postponed till to-morrow, at the request of his counsel.

HALPINE, the messenger, is able to walk about the hospital. FILKINS has not been confronted with him.

Destructive Fire in Troy—Loss, $60,000.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—A destructive fire occurred here this evening. The buildings, occupied as stores, &c., by JOHN WARE, THOMAS GIDEON & SON, harness-makers, and DANA & STONE, stoolmen, were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $60,000, and is fully insured. There is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.

Mysterious Death by Chloroform—Murder or Suicide—A Coroner's Inquest Causing Excitement.

At 1 o'clock this morning ALBERT S. NOYSON, a butcher, aged about fifty years, died at his house, No. 47 Grand-street, Jersey City. The circumstances attending his death are suspicious, and involve the possibility that a terrible and premeditated crime has been committed. Officer [illegible] was assigned by MORTON's son a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and was requested to go to the house of the deceased man's brother to inform him of the illness of his father. He did so, and returned, stating that the old man was dead. He found the man who had first spoken to him, and another man, and after [illegible] the latter was admitted to the house. To the officer's inquiries as to the cause of their father's death, they replied that he had been drinking too much whisky. Upon further questioning more closely, however, and being informed that his younger brother had said that his father had taken poison, he admitted that he had taken "a powder." He said he had failed to find the paper from which the powder had been taken, and had thrown it upon the fire without precaution. The paper was marked "Poison," in large letters, and contained a small quantity of arsenic. Another paper emptied of its contents was found on the floor.

Coroner RUPP was notified of the case by Officer BRADLEY, and Officer REHR in charge of the house and at the evening meeting. The latter will be held [illegible] an investigation can be had and [illegible] made to ascertain the person who bought the poison. It is stated by the [illegible] that the elder brother, whose statements were [illegible] contradictory, and whose manner was [illegible] of a State Prison convict, had a hard character. The unfortunate [illegible] life is so mysteriously ended was [illegible] in full health and [illegible] spirits. No reason can be assigned for his [illegible] suicide, and the suspicion is therefore [illegible] that there has been foul play.

A Queer Female Performance Lecturing in Poughkeepsie—The Character Discovered by a Photograph.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871.

A young woman who gave her name as MARTIN PATERSON, [illegible] town on Saturday last, advertised herself as a temperance lecturer, lectured to a fair audience on Sunday evening, and left town on Wednesday night, having neglected to pay some of her bills, and having had the attention of the Police fastened upon her through a photograph in the possession of the City Marshal. Last was sent to him in a letter in November last. The letter was dated Columbus, Ohio, and was signed by the name HOUGHTON. In it the writer stated that she enclosed was a photograph of his wife, case saw her in New-Haven, Conn., a short time previous; that he was informed that she was then in Meyering in company with a book agent named Goodman, and that the two were living together as man and wife. The letter [illegible] they would come to Poughkeepsie, and if they did he wished Chief BUSH to [illegible] the woman at once. But he afterward added in a postscript: "If she comes to your place, go and see her and then induce her to come back to me." The woman while here was self-possessed, and was almost shrewd. The [illegible] farewell to the Police, and is pronounced a "beat."

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CUBA.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool on Jan. 4 and Queenstown on Jan. 5, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are further by one day's than those at hand by the *City of Paris*, [illegible] month's [illegible] of January.

PRUSSO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS.

A Friendly Letter Existing Between the Two Governments.

Speaking and [illegible] program by Mr. MERRIMAN, who blamed the King of Prussia and the Lord Mayor about equally. Mr. MERRIMAN's speech was followed by three cheers for GLADSTONE.

Mr. MAGRAT spoke subsequently, and expressed an opinion that without the assistance of "the continental British Government" the French people would [illegible] themselves from their evil rulers. The first of the resolutions adopted was then proceeded. That we, citizens of London, in public meeting assembled, declare our abhorrence of the war now waged by France on Prussia. We do so in the interest of both countries, as well as on behalf of peace, justice and humanity; and in the conviction that the present [illegible] of this devastating conflict, we call on her Majesty's Government to press for [illegible] between Prussia and France, with the view of procuring an honorable and lasting peace." The resolution, which was in favor of recognizing the present Government of France, was opposed, and declared by the Chairman to be lost, though on a second vote it appeared to be carried. Another resolution (the one Sir HENRY HOLKER moved) was to this effect:

That we citizens of London, are compelled to express our regret that the government of France since the surrender of Sedan, in declining the war for territorial aggrandisement, and proceeding with a severity alike unwise and unmerciful." It was further resolved to call a meeting at the West-end either in Exeter Hall or St. James's Hall, and to send a memorial to Mr. GLADSTONE, embodying the views expressed in the resolutions.

Another meeting for the same object, held last night in the New Hall of Science, Old-street road, was much better [illegible] by persons whose names are known to the public. Mr. [illegible] HOLYOAKE presided, and announced that Prof. [illegible] of CONGREVE, who was unavoidably absent, had [illegible] with him. [illegible] expressive of hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The latter gentleman added that he was of opinion that a defensive alliance with France would be the only effectual check to Prussian aggression. Mr. C. BRADLAUGH said, that since the offensive peace made by JULES FAVRE, the WAR was one of aggression, revenge and monarchism rampant. [illegible] it was the duty of every honest man to protest against it. He remembered rightly, Orsini's bomb [illegible] that "he would strew the Parisians' streets with the bodies of their tyrannical masters, and it was the duty of people to endeavor to take out of the hands of their rulers the power to make war in their name.

THE WAR

A Prussian Officer's Experience of Captivity.

A Prussian officer, who was captured before Paris early in December, and exchanged after three days' captivity, has given an account of his treatment and experience in a Berlin paper. It must, however, says the *London Times*, be received with some caution. He was first taken before the commander of the 13th Army Corps, Admiral RAWDONDEAU, who presented him with an elegant civilian costume, invited him to a sumptuous dinner, placed a carriage and pair at his disposal, and, after the repast, allowed him to go at large. He was afterward presented to Gen. SCHMITZ, the head of Gen. TROCHU's staff, who received him very courteously, and entertained him at Gen. TROCHU's own table. Gen. TROCHU was [illegible] unavoidably absent, but [illegible] at the beginning of the bombardment, as the [illegible] guns could duly bombard the [illegible] inhabited by the enemy, who were the greatest [illegible] to him on his understanding that he should be glad on that way to lose a couple of hundred thousand of [illegible] He [illegible] that he was [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] was convinced that he could please the German guns by the French batteries. He went into details as to the construction of the former, and expressed an opinion that their range was less than that of the French field artillery. The officer says that the [illegible] of cattle round Paris, and in the restaurants which [illegible] were to be had beefsteak, vegetables and wine for their francs, there was much life and bustle. In the streets, too, there was much activity, and vegetables were offered on low terms in the markets.

Biographical Sketch of Chanzy.

The following notice of CHANZY has reached us, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and although some of the particulars have been published, some of them are now, as far as we are aware. This officer is a native of the Ardennes, and is said as a lad to have had an uncontrollable passion for the sea, which was effectually cured by sending him a year's cruise as a cabin-boy when young. Rising [illegible] several grades he had a high name in Algiers, and was commissioned after [illegible] course, into a regiment of Zouaves. He served the whole of his early career in Africa, and left it only to go as a Major in the Italian campaign, where he distinguished himself at Solferino, and won his Lieutenant-Colonelcy. At his own request he [illegible] to Algeria, and [illegible] back to Africa, which he reached [illegible] the post of Colonel, and was very soon after—for Marshal VAILLANT had an inkling of his superior qualities as developed in Italy—raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, which he held when the war broke out. He says of himself that he is therefore thoroughly brought up in that great military school, which is now, perhaps, condemned with as much over-severity as it once was unduly exalted. Those who believe—and they just now are very numerous—that a long career of warfare among barbarians actually unfits a soldier for taking part in European campaigns, should watch CHANZY with especial interest.

FLOODED ROME.

Further Particulars Concerning the Inundation of the Tiber.

ROME (Dec. 29) *Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.*

In the Leonine City the flood has completely surrounded the Vatican, but [illegible] so far abated that visitors can reach the Apostolic palace in a carriage by allowing the horses to wade up to their bellies. The Pope has shown his usual sympathy for the poor in this emergency, assisting out large sums of money, which have greatly alleviated the prevailing misery. The Holy Father's gifts were most beneficial among the Jews in the Ghetto, where, owing to the proximity of the Tiber, the flood poured in without a moment's notice, and consequently committed the greatest havoc. The Pope received on this day [illegible] presents of money, in some varying from 500,000 to 50,000 francs, and so he thus able to give freely. France, in the midst of her deadly struggle for existence, sent him 100,000 francs. The Holy Father gave audience to the Corps Diplomatique, including M. [illegible] envoy Charge d'Affaires of France. The prelates consider it a bad omen that the number of receptions was thirteen. I am informed that an officer from the King of Italy presented himself daily at the Vatican for nearly a fortnight with a letter from the King to the Pope, asking him to relieve King ALPHONSO from the excommunication laid on the House of SAVOY, but was finally told by Cardinal ANTONELLI that the letter could not be received. The delay, however, indicates hesitation on the part of the Pope, and consequently the existence of a more conciliatory disposition.

THE FENIANS ARRIVED.

A Scrub-Race for the Capture of the Irish Voters.

Meetings of the Various Societies—Proceeding Down the Bay—The Cars Loaded by an Rival Committees—A Row in the Saloon of the Isle of Erin—Arrival at Albany.

All night, after which serious apprehension, some of the [illegible] Fenians had arrived at Upper Quarantine, and that [illegible] by and [illegible] guests, as it [illegible] the released Fenians were actually on board [illegible] They formed [illegible] which [illegible] Colonel [illegible] and [illegible] Fenian names.

Hon. J. W. FITZGERALD,

Cincinnati, Ohio, Chairman.

RICHARD McCLOUD, New-York City,

Secretary.

W. J. KELLY, Secretary.

JOHN BERNHAM, Philadelphia, Penn.

FRANCIS ASHEW, Chicago, Ill.

MICHAEL ROLAND, Louisville, Ky.

PATRICK WALSH, Cleveland, Ohio.

The following address also had been prepared, which was [illegible] RICHARD McCLOUD and [illegible] to the country at large, however, he was left behind by the Fenians:

To the Released Irish Political Prisoners:

In the name of the United Irishmen of the District of New-York, we welcome you the well-come which is your due, not alone as brothers in the same holy cause in which we are enlisted, but as representatives of the great principle of nationality, which is the life of Ireland, and the greatest and most consistent exponents. For that principle the Irish nationalists of the past, to whose footsteps you have faithfully trodden, dared the worst at the hands of the oppressors of our country—gave up friends, home, wealth, preferment, and all the [illegible] of which men are impelled to strive for, to suffer and persevere to the last, to [illegible] their fellow-men. In the opinion of the world they and [illegible] failed, but all true [illegible] know that [illegible] success [illegible] with the eyes of manhood. Know that they did not teach struggle and die in vain. Generation after generation they made their mark in the age in which they lived; and the records of their lives and their sacrifices are the [illegible] and [illegible] of the Irish people. [illegible] upon the stormy sea of revolution, to point out to them the safe [illegible] by which the freedom of their country may be won. You too, martyrs of the cause of Ireland, have done your share of impressing on your age the great truth that right is indestructible, and in the end must triumph. Following the example of the patriots who have gone before, by your noble self-negation, by your unflinching courage, and the intensity with which at every personal risk you have upheld the national cause, you have shaken the power of the enemy of Ireland more thoroughly than a hundred defeats in the field of battle, and have proved to the world that, however England may endeavor to crush out the aspirations of the Irish people for independent national exis-

[illegible] Committee on Address

Col. WESLEY REMEY, Supervisor.

Jesse McDONNELL, Assembly.

J. W. GOFF, Sheriff.

Capt. J. T. MAGUIRE, Sheridan Section.

Dennis KELLY, Ked Head Section.

Timothy REAR, Chairman Ward Section.

Timothy COMMELLY, Seymour Section.

James REARDON, Sheridan Section.

Patrick LOGAN, Seymour Section.

James M. BEARDS, Sheridan Section.

John KELLY, Geraldine Section.

WILLIAM F. FOLEY, Sheridan Section.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE.

Tammany Hall, as is well known, [illegible] made a move in reference to the reception of the [illegible] Fenians [illegible] was meant to [illegible] of great results in the way of [illegible] capital. Every effort was made to [illegible] the plan for a [illegible] reception, vigilance being doubled [illegible] Hook, and [illegible] discovered that an invitation was about to be tendered to the [illegible] MEAGHER, in the name of the United States. But the welcome was narrowed down to a [illegible] strictly political parties. From [illegible] Committee [illegible] at 21 Clarke Garden with [illegible] up and ready to start at a moment's notice at 4½ o'clock in the morning as the [illegible] announcing the sighting of the Cuba [illegible] received the Fenians started from Quarantine [illegible] Tammany [illegible] Mayor [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Chief Engineer [illegible] Superintendent [illegible] Chief Clerk [illegible] Fire Marshal [illegible] Chief Engineer [illegible] Assistant Engineer [illegible] Chief Engineer [illegible] Assistant Engineer [illegible] Chief Engineer [illegible] Assistant Engineer

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship Columbia, which left Havana on Jan. 14, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the subjoined mails, which we receive through the courtesy of Purser MACKAY. The letter-bag was opened on board the steamer, and the correspondence reproduced below was promptly delivered on his arrival.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

The Cuba Commercial says:

Advices to the 12th inst. from Puerto Principe state that the Spanish column under Gen. SANTOCILDES, which left Nuevitas on the 7th inst., had had an engagement with the insurgents under CESPEDES, JR., at Las Minas, in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded. The Spanish loss was 15 killed and 30 wounded. Gen. SANTOCILDES was among the latter. The insurgents were commanded by CESPEDES, JR., and GARCIA.

The Diario de la Marina says:

Advices from Puerto Principe to the 12th inst. state that Gen. SANTOCILDES, who was wounded in the engagement with the insurgents at Las Minas, on the 7th inst., died on the 9th inst. at Nuevitas, whither he had been carried

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Sutherland and Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

THE RIGHT OF A CHILD TO PLAY IN THE STREET WITHOUT A GUARDIAN—AN INTERESTING CASE.

James Cosgrove, by Mr Guerdlier, respondent, vs. Peter C. Ogden et al., appellants.—This action was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff on the 6th of September, 1866. The plaintiff was then a lad of about six years, and resided with his parents at No. 406 East Thirteenth-street. On the opposite side of the street, and directly in front of the premises on the outside of the fence and against it there was piled a large quantity of lumber. The pile extended to within about two feet of the sidewalk. The boys in the neighborhood were in the habit of playing on and around this lumber. A favorite amusement was that of getting on it and playing there, so that the pile often stood under them. On the day in question, which was Sunday, there was an unusual number of boys there, the plaintiff among them. A portion of the pile fell and severely injured him. This action was brought to recover damages against the owners of the premises, and against the builders of the house. On the trial in the Court below, the jury rendered a verdict of $450 for the boy. From the judgment entered on this verdict the defendants appealed to this Court. One of the grounds of appeal was that the evidence showed that the occurrence of the plaintiff, or his mother, was guilty of contributory negligence, and the Judge at Circuit should have dismissed the complaint when the motion was made. It was also insisted that the proof showed that the lumber was piled there by one Walter M. Brown, and that the defendants had a right to rely on done contracts in their authority in so doing. The lumber having been refused to pile lumber there having been refused by

After argument the judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

For plaintiff, Mr. O. L. Stewart; for the defendants, Messrs. Marsh, Oge & Wallis.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 19.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

EXECUTION OF A WILL BY A MARRIED WOMAN UNDER AGE—A CLOUD UPON A TITLE.

Jane M. Bloomingdale vs. John Schuyler et al.—In this case the mother of the plaintiff, in March, 1853, conveyed certain real estate situated in Thirty-fifth-street to her husband. Afterward in order to confirm the title she made a will whereby, among other things, the convey ance was confirmed to the purchaser. To prove the execution of the instrument she was called as she was then twenty-one years old, and therefore also competent. This was understood at the answer in the affirmative. In June, 1864, the husband died, and in 1866 the plaintiff, who was then of age, brought an action of ejectment against the defendants, who claimed under the will. This action was brought to recover the land in question, which was the southerly side of Seventy-ninth-street, a wide street, with a dock on Wooley, leaving to the Corporation the land in the old street in question on the south of Wooley's land; that, before the opening of the new street, the plaintiff had in 1871, mortgaged nearly the entire property to different individuals, and in each mortgage described the premises as being the lines between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and Wooley and the river; that among the adjustment offered by the Common Council but there was no evidence that he had ever paid the sum, about $600, which it was claimed on the part of the Common Council should be paid by him to make the adjustment of the lines equal; that Mr. Vanderpool and Mr. Sullivan, for consideration imposed by Common Council which he had waived by it, and the subsequent revocation of the Council showed that it had waived that condition. It also appeared from the facts that after the grant to the plaintiff Mead in the year 1866 she also executed a conveyance of six lots to John William Irving, conforming the description to the lines as adjusted by the Common Council in 1867. The defendants also proved that in building fences around the premises in question they erected same upon the lines fixed by the adjustment made under the decision in Baldwin et al. Brown, 2 Sandford's Chancery Reports, 35 New-York, 118; Wadsworth vs. Beach, 40 New-York, 501; Pierson vs. Mosher, 45 Barb., 51, and other cases, that the adjustment of these lines which the law would uphold, in the absence of formal deed, executed clear of the grantor's dower, and in opposition or hostility to it. The defendants further claimed that the equitable estate under this state of facts was in the defendants; that the plaintiff had the mere naked legal title which he could be required to convey, and these defendants were entitled to maintain and representation made to him or on the part of the representative of the Council to the Corporation at the time the release was executed. In these facts there was no disputation, and upon which the Court to direct a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Develin and Mr. Marsh, counsel for the plaintiffs, controverted the legal propositions contended for by the counsel for the defendants, and claimed and insisted that the undisputed facts relied upon by the counsel for the defense established a case on which the plaintiff was entitled to have a direction to the jury that there was no evidence of a practical location or adjustment of the boundaries, and that there was nothing suggested by the defendants which took the legal title of Sea of the premises out of the

[illegible] Judge Freedman granted the motion on behalf of the City [illegible] $5 costs. [illegible] the Judge stated that the evidence that has been given on behalf of the defendants had been given on behalf of the defendants [illegible] beyond dispute. I think the defendants have sufficiently shown that there was a practical location of lot No. 118, described in the deed from the Corporation to Wessels, by which premises the location the strip now in question was excluded, and the entire width of street on the north of the lot was taken, leading there was no acquiescence on the part of all the parties interested, in such practical location for more than twenty years, and there [illegible] in every respect. I think the Corporation has sufficiently shown that the adjustments of 1866 and 1867 were made, and although that adjustment was not [illegible] upon by all the owners of the premises, all [illegible] on principle, that it was followed up by a continuous, uninterrupted possession on the part of Wooley and [illegible] immediate grantors and assigns, and that such continued [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wooley and his assigns have had the benefit of a strip of land on the north, which was more valuable than, and is more valuable now, than the strip in question in this action. Either ground, during [illegible] is sufficient to settle the plaintiff from asserting his title in any action, and [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] found which has been advanced by plaintiff. I therefore direct a verdict for the defendants.

On motion of Defendants' counsel, Judge FREEDMAN granted an allowance of five per cent, which will amount to an extra allowance of $1,000, exclusive of costs of the action.

Luther R. Marsh and John E. Develin, for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool and Algernon S. Sullivan, for defendants.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 19.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF LAND.

William T. Smith vs. Hiram St. John.—This was an action to recover possession of a strip of land on Fulton-avenue, near Gold-street, at present it is alleged, unlawfully held by Defendants. Damages amounting to $2,000 were claimed. The averments in the complaint were substantially these: The plaintiff, in October, 1866, bought the vacant lot on Gold-street and Fulton-avenue, in this city on which the dwelling in question is built. The lot was laid out in 1797 made by Silas Ludlam, Esq., City Surveyor, and in it was discovered that the house of the defendant, who had owned the adjoining premises for a long time prior to October, 1866, was built on a strip of land belonging to the plaintiff 40 feet long and about 2½ inches wide. When the discovery was made Mr. Smith entered into negotiations with Mr. St. John, but failing to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, he brought the suit to recover possession of the land, and $2,000 damages for the occupation of the same.

The defense is a general denial. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit. It was granted on the ground that by the Revised Statutes a deed of land given by a party not in possession is void, and as a suit of this nature should be brought by the person owning the land at the time of the encroachment.

Dubois Smith for plaintiff; Wm. L. Gill for defendant.

NOTICE TO THE BROOKLYN BAR.

On and after Jan. 23, 1871, there will be held three branches of the Circuit Court by Justices PRATT, TAPPEN and GILBERT.

There will be seventy causes placed on each day's calendar, including reserved cases in their numerical order of reservation.

The calendar will be called each day at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, and juries will be impanelled in the regular Circuit Court-room. As causes are called ready for trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 19.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 20 at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., and Brady and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No.
[illegible] Cook vs. The Bank of Utica.
[illegible] Burger vs. Devlin.
[illegible] Rhodes vs. Wood.
[illegible] Schoenig vs. Schoenig.
[illegible] Howard vs. The Plank Road Co.
[illegible] Six Plat Illustrations.
[illegible] Same vs. Same.
[illegible] Stone vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
[illegible] Thompson vs. Negus.
[illegible] The People vs. Cox.
[illegible] Bell vs. Westerlay.
[illegible] Same vs. Same.
[illegible] Oliver vs. Oliver.
[illegible] Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

No.
[illegible] Hoffman vs. Wagner.
[illegible] Hoffman vs. Wagner.
[illegible] Hartley vs. Farley.
[illegible] Hartley vs. Same.
[illegible] National Bank of Newburgh vs. Same.
[illegible] Newburgh vs. Same.
[illegible] Davis vs. Nolson.
[illegible] Towers vs. Johnson.
[illegible] Same vs. Same.
[illegible] Howe vs. Chapman.
[illegible] Hays vs. Dudley.
[illegible] Same vs. Same.
[illegible] Same vs. Same.
[illegible] Same vs. Same

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1871.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
OUR...

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
RICHELIEU...

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
SARATOGA...

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
WILL WILLIS WISHING...

WINTER GARDEN.
THE BLACK CROOK...

LINA EDWINA THEATRE.
MARIPPA AND HIS LAST LOVE...

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
ETHIOPIAN...

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES...

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES...

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LECTURE BY PROF. CHARLES F. CHANDLER...

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MESSIAH...

STEINWAY HALL.
LECTURE BY MISS MINNIE C. SWAYZE...

COOPER INSTITUTE.
FREE LECTURE BY HON. E. P. LANGFORD...

LYCEUM HALL.
BROOKLYN...
LECTURE BY DR. J. MOWLAND...

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring to their notice at as early an hour as may be convenient after it is received. It will be impossible to insert...

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
The office of the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors...

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the name and address of the author, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The bombardment of Paris is continued slowly but steadily, the citizens, according to Versailles telegrams, systematically avoid firing on public buildings. A flag of truce, with letters, was sent into Paris on the 18th. A Versailles dispatch also says Count Bismarck has been ill, but has partially recovered. A Havas telegram says the 45,000 troops from Chalons, in addition to those the Army of the Loire, failed to join Gen. Chanzy, the latter having been cut off at Alencon by the Germans. A Versailles telegram says the losses of the Germans in the battles with Gen. Chanzy are set down at 12,000 officers and 8,000 men, killed and wounded, while the French lost, besides those killed and wounded, 25,000 prisoners unwounded. Another Versailles dispatch says the French continue their retreat, having left Laval, a town forty-two miles North-east of Rennes and 120 west south-west of Paris, pressed by the Germans, who had already captured the French fortress sixty miles beyond Laval, capturing 3,000 prisoners. Gen. Kleist's corps is pursuing the Germans from the east, occupied Epernay, Chantreter, and Montmirail, seized Fismes and Rheims on the towns occupied by him. The fighting continued North and South, during which he had 2,000 men. A force of about 1,000 Cavalry and Infantry were supposed to be concentrating near Longwy, a fortified town thirty miles to the North-east of Metz. A Tours dispatch of the 17th reports that Gen. Werder succeeded in the position to the southward of Belfort on the 15th, capturing several of the French batteries, after a desperate struggle, when the enemy fell back upon Montbeliard. The Germans have occupied Luxury. A French fire has been opened upon Montmedy by a German fleet.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A recent article in the St. Petersburg Journal criticises the reply of the American Foreign Minister to the note of Count Gortschakoff, in which, it is said, Gortschakoff declared that this Government partly to one extent sustained Count A. Adam of Prussia, or of the Western Powers. Baron Von Gerolt recently in a despatch to the Berlin Cabinet declared the policy of friendliness with France. The Russian Journal in such is to be considered...

The deficit is only five millions of roubles... The King of Prussia celebrates Prince Henry of Lippe-Schaumburg to be present at the ceremony. Prussia never intended to attack the independence of the Grand Duchy. Assassinations of officers are reported in Poland.

CONGRESS.

Among the petitions presented at the opening of the Senate yesterday was one from citizens of Iowa praying for the "establishment of an empire to prevent wars." Several bills were introduced, one of them providing for Government aid for the construction of a railroad from Portland to Chicago, the mail for transportation and passenger fare to be established by the Postmaster-General, and one for granting to the Government or Government officers after examination as to their qualifications and three months' probation. A bill abolishing the rank of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy was passed with an amendment continuing them until vacancies occur. Several bills granting subsidies to steam-ship lines were made the special order for Friday of next week. Mr. MORTON'S resolution for a Special Committee to investigate the question of slavery in the South was agreed to without further debate and without a division on the vote. The House from 12M. to 3 P. M. were spent in Executive session.

In the House a memorial was presented protesting against the granting of privileges in the waste lands, and praying for an abrogation of treaty with the French Republic. Two other new bills were presented and appropriately referred, and a bill granting to Jamestown reputation to a British ship owned by Mr. Goddard, was passed. The bill for the construction of the Tunnel to the east of the Connecticut at the Terry... of Chinatown was reported, and after some debate passed over until Tuesday next. The bill extending the time for the construction of the St. Croix Railroad came up as the special order of the day, and on Mr. Hale debate ensued, which was made by largely of criminations and recriminations between the members from Pennsylvania on the subject of Tolling grants of land to railroads. The bill finally went over till Tuesday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular Appropriation bill, which appropriation of $1,200 to $1,500 was rejected. A motion made by Mr. Woon, of New-York, that no part of the contingent fund should be used in the effort to smuggle Dr. Lanahan, gave rise to some debate, which occupied the remainder of the day, and the Committee rose and the House adjourned without disposing of the matter.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, was one authorizing the Commissioners and Lake Champlain Railroad Company to issue its common stock to the amount of its second mortgage bonds, not exceeding $1,000,000. Notice was given of bills to provide for a new district Court in Albany and Police in the Seventh Ward of New-York; requiring railroad companies in the State to provide free passes over their roads to members and attendants of the Legislature; to exempt bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation; and to refund money paid for substitutes in the war of the rebellion. After resolutions to adjourn finally on the 1st of March were called up and amended, on motion of Mr. TWEED, by making the date Feb. 15, and after further discussion of Mr. TWEED, by adding that no bill to raise money by appropriation in favor of any local object shall be introduced during the last five days of the session, and by four-fifths vote be passed by it to it. After an attempt to postpone the matter adjourned. In the Assembly, the bills amending the act of incorporation of the City of Brooklyn, in relation to the Assistant Justices to be elected, were reported. Bills were introduced to provide for a regular supply of water in Brooklyn, and regulating marine and fire insurance companies to issue policies in dollar form. Resolutions were offered requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, to investigate the affairs of the Insurance companies, to investigate the ability of the insurance companies of New-York; requiring that the directors of the Erie Railway Company shall not be elected by proxy; and that the Legislature adjourn sine die March 3; all of which were laid over under the rule, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The directors of the "United Railway Company," met in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. The meeting was called to locate the trustee of the lease of the roads to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, but nothing definite was arranged.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sloop-of-war Ossipee to Mendocino Bay, Lower California, to make a survey of the Bay and ascertain the best harbor for a coaling station.

HENRY BURDEN, the inventor and iron manufacturer, dropped dead at least instant at his residence in Troy, N. Y., at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was about eighty years of age.

Vessels arriving at Halifax, N. S., report the gale of the 9th as terrific. No loss of life is reported yet. Some of the Halifax marine insurance companies are able to pay a dividend on last year's business. The losses of the year were very large.

Friday, the 27th inst., has been fixed by the State Canal Board as the time at which they will make the canal appointments.

The Assistant Treasurers in Boston and Philadelphia have been authorized to redeem three per cent. certificates in the same manner as in New-York.

A Pottsville, Penn., telegram says the "coal" of the Lake Fetter Colliery was shot at on Wednesday by a person concealed by the roadside. The ball passed close to the intended victim's head. The colliery is one of three in operation.

The examination in the case of TUKING, suspected of the recent express robbery in Albany, was further postponed yesterday morning. HALPIN is able to walk about the hospital.

The Waterbury (Vt.) National Bank was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, but after blowing open the outer door of the safe, the noise attracted such resistance that they were obliged to abandon the effort and leave penniless and minus their "kit" which they left behind.

Three express robbers, operating on the Central Pacific Railroad, have been sentenced to thirty years in the State Prison in California.

The conflagration in Chicago, from the 12th to the 15th inst., completely destroyed that city from the rest of the world. The cars alternated with sleet, which loaded the wires and broke them in places for miles, sometimes for a hundred miles in length, rendering the Western Union Company unable, even with a large force, to repair the lines. The fire was reported in Chicago from Detroit by way of St. Louis and Cairo.

The Herald is reported from Havana to have gone to Spain. Marquis RAZADOS SILVA, the ambassador to Germany, Count DE CASTRO, Dr. RAIMUNDO, and other leaders, are reported with Havana to have disembarked in the Spanish steamer-of-war Pizarro, Prim...

A decision has been offered in the United States Court in Richmond, Va., in a suit to recover the price of slaves sold in 1860, that the contract had been dissolved by the Emancipation Proclamation and, therefore, that the sale was void in law. The decision is looked for anxiously, as many similar cases will be affected by it.

The officer in command of United States troops in Rockaway County, N. J., has asked for reinforcements to enable him to cope with the outbreak in the Dismal Swamp locality. A squad of soldiers, Cavalry, has gone to the Wilkesboro, Caldwell and Yadkinville Railroad.

A resolution regretting the action of the Virginia Senate on the Thomas and Lee portrait matter, was adopted in the Missouri House of Representatives yesterday.

The building and machinery of the water works burned down at Cleveland, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Four men were in the tunnel when the fire broke out, but were rescued. The loss is from $5,000 to $6,000.

A banquet is to be given to Gen. BLAIR in St. Louis before his departure from Washington.

A New Way of Paying a Commodity.

In days when a large sum of money can easily be obtained for the election of a statue to such a man as W. M. TWEED, we must not be much surprised at anything that happens. But it may now proposal of the Tweedites could excite astonishment, it would be that which they have just made in the Legislature. It amounts to this: "Dear Public, do not be robbed any longer by driblets. Intrust all your property to us and we will take what we want, and give you back the rest." Robert Macaire never equaled the audacity of this proposal, but then Robert Macaire did not have the luck to live in New-York under Democratic rule. The patience of the public under wrong often strongly encourages the Tweedites to proceed further and further toward the creation of a despotism pure and simple. Their plan of levying taxes without reference to the Legislature is only going back to the principle which was tried upward of two hundred years ago in England, and still exists in Oriental countries. In England, however, they stopped off a king's head for attempting to put that principle into practice, and since then the experiment has rather fallen out of favor. Even in the East, a revolution is sometimes the consequence of trying to raise money without going through the formality of consulting the people.

The *World*, which would swallow anything that came from the "Ring," very naturally rejoices over the proposed change. The proposed Board, it says, "possesses the requisite knowledge, and it is small enough in number to feel a proper responsibility." Now the "proposed Board" consists of TWEED and SWEENY, whom the *World* once told us were swindlers, Mayor HALL, whom it said was a "shameless corruptionist of the Ring," and Distiller DOWNING, whose chief claim to public support is that he refuses to give any account whatever of the way in which the City funds are expended. Will any the *World* say that "no one can doubt the efficiency" of the Board. No one doubted the efficiency of the aforesaid Robert Macaire, but he was never made by the people the depositary of the taxpaying power. The *Tribune*, while taking a different view from that of the *World*, says "we make no opposition to Mr. TWEED'S bill, and counsel none"—and this on the ground that the "legislative scrutiny is a mischievous mockery." Very likely it often is so—but still it is better to preserve constitutional forms of levying taxes while we can. Some day or other those forms may turn out to be useful. In parting with them we surrender the only possible protection we can ever find. And as the Legislature may be, we would rather be in its hands than subject over to the absolute and irresponsible rule of four men, not famous for studying the public welfare. The *Tribune* further says:

"Give them by law all the power that they wield in fact, and the first argument would make all the money they want. Tax-levy and bond-issue would express a way some day, sooner, enabling them to rule more directly, it matters less expensively, than at present."

We hope that our contemporary will review its judgment on this subject. It cannot seriously entertain any belief in the honesty of the proposed Board. The likes of men like TWEED and SWEENY are going to work to save the tax-payers five millions per annum, would seem a trifle square to the "Cheshire cat" of the story books. These men want greater facilities for plundering the community, and they will get them whenever their precious Board is appointed.

Just see how the scheme will work. The valuation of property may be raised to any amount, provided the taxes are kept at the rate of two per cent. The Tweedites have the Tax Levy absolutely in their own hands, and by suppressing all public accounts, and calling in Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR and ROBERTS now and then to give them a coat of whitewash, they may dispose of the funds raised by taxation in any manner they please. A proposal so impudent has never been made in any society professing to be governed upon constitutional principles. Perhaps there are as four men in this or any other city to whom such powers could safely be entrusted. It would be inexpedient to give them the power, even if we could be quite sure of their integrity. It is a total departure from the very basis of representative government. With the facilities which the Tweedites have invented for cheating the public, it would be madness to give them the unlimited authority they now seek. They have put in force a system of suppressing all accounts of expenditure. For three years they have never allowed the Controller to issue a report. They now want to raise taxes without any reference to the Legislature, and then never up all particulars as to how they spend the money. Such a proposition would at one time have been received with universal indignation. But there really is no limit to the endurance of the public nowadays. TWEED knows it, and intends to profit by the chance. We cannot have his statue too soon—and, by the bye, we are glad to see that HAVE SMITH, who is not at all a Tammany Republican, is one of the Trustees for raising it. It is of no use talking of Dr. LANAHAN while we have a greater theme so near our very doors. When the new Board gets to work, we shall all make a practice of going out every morning to place a floral wreath on TWEED'S beautiful monument.

A Chance for an Investment.

It will hardly do to reproach politicians much longer with being worse than other men if our Methodist friends keep on finding out frauds in the peculiar fashion of which the "investigation" now pending in the publishing building is giving us a specimen. It is a year and a half since Dr. LANAHAN, the Assistant Agent in charge of the Concern, said there was dishonesty in its management; but from that day to this the principal men of the Church have been unable to find out whether there was or not. The Concern keeps, we believe, full books of accounts; all its transactions are recorded in some way or other. It has, like all other great establishments, a system of checks; it has servants whose character has never been suspected. The City swarms with experienced accountants; and the Methodist Church swarms with shrewd businessmen. One of the greatest publishing firms in the country—the Harpers—belongs to it, and the members certainly are competent to tell very quickly whether all has been going on right in the Book Concern. Nevertheless, it seems that the truth cannot be found out. Two or three committees have sat upon it, but in vain. One of them made a minority and a majority report, but neither seemed to offer a solution of the mystery with which anybody was content. Neither books, book-keepers, heads of departments, agents, treasurers or superintendents can throw any light on the matter. Was there ever anything so curious?

We do not like to be impertinent or meddlesome, but we cannot help under the circumstances, suggesting to the gentleman in charge of the investigation the propriety of consulting a medium, or clerico-theologist. There are plenty of them in the City, who for a mere trifle, and the loan of a dark room in the publishing building, would get to the bottom of the matter in five minutes. We do not mean to say that this mode of getting at the truth would be just the thing for a religious denomination to resort to; but then would it not be better than none? Would the scandal of finding out a fraud of this kind by the aid of table-rapping not be, on the whole, less serious than the scandal of so conducting the business of a great religious corporation as that nobody can tell whether there are frauds in it or not? It is expected to unveil on the gestures for the forthcoming of its name. If our glorious Corporation, rich in spoils, had chartered a boat, filled its hold with champagne and boned turkeys at the City's expense and accompanied the Tammany band on vouchers for its respectability, there would have been no wonder expressed. But plain, severe suites, with a United States officer and United States officers, was [illegible] into the service in behalf of the [illegible] ous scheme for capturing the Irish vote and making it Republican—must rather open eye to make sure that there was no mistake. There was no mistake about it. A vessel representing Federal authority undertook to run a race with Tammany's boat. United States officials condescended to play second fiddle to TWEED, and to drag the national flag through dirty water in a hopeless contest with the Tammany craft. Imagine the phrenzy, the paltry trickery, the commonly sloppiness to compass, which marked the whole affair. Imagine the button-holing, the winking and whispering, the vile flattery and the vilier falsehood, whichever going on on both sides. And then let any candid man say whether the display is or is not one of which Americans have cause to be proud.

What is the occasion of all this mischief? Who are these liberated prisoners, that party leaders must go cahoot in the effort to secure them? In what do they differ from the hundreds of emigrants who land at Castle Garden every week? The Kossuth reception, as seen now, was extravagant enough; but at least Kossuth had some claims to public consideration. There was some reason in the welcome extended to men like MEAGHER and MITCHELL, for they were representative men, educated, able, and personally influential. Even the reception of STEPHENS was not unintelligible, for Fenianism was the creation of his mind. But with one or two exceptions, the men whom Mr. GLADSTONE has now sent over are neither better nor worse than thousands who were here before them. We have exiled patriots from Poland, Hungary, Germany, and elsewhere, but who ever heard of TWEED and Custom-house employé running a race to catch them? They came unnoticed, unhonored, and earn their bread quietly. Does the mere fact that O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his companions have been convicts in British prisons make them heroes and martyrs? If they deserve to be canonized for having been the victims of British law in the Fenian cause, what recognition is in store for the Rorke O'NEILL or the Fenians captured in Canada?

Of course Mr. GLADSTONE will now realize the folly of his surrendering policy. It was right that the Fenian prisoners should be released, but their release, to convey a moral, should have been unconditional. By compelling them to come to the United States as a condition of liberty, Mr. GLADSTONE rendered the act inoperative in Ireland, while he converted the ex-convicts into martyrs and exiles. His blundering in this case is akin to his whole Irish policy. That has been a succession of blunders, the general effect of which is seen in the present condition of Ireland, the unabated dissatisfaction of its people, and the cowardly fear which impelled him to deliver across the sea a handful of ordinary Fenians, utterly destitute of influence in their native land.

Necessary in Brooklyn.

The people of Brooklyn are generally alive to the necessity of doing something to relieve the burden of their local taxation; but, although much has been said about retrenchment by prominent officials, and many plans for reducing expenses have been published, there is as yet no prospect of relief. It is somewhat amusing to notice the various devices resorted to for deluding the tax-payers into the idea that the public expenses are to be retrenched. Commissioner Fowler, for instance, has published several letters showing how the department over which he presides—the Nuisance Water—can be placed on a self-supporting basis. He proposes a general increase in the water-rates, so that relief in one direction will be followed by heavier charges in another. It has also been determined to build a new stone reservoir at a cost of over a million and a half of dollars, the interest on which sum will, of course, swell the amount to be paid by the tax-payers. The general result of the moves in the Water Department is, therefore, deceptive, fudgeal as an economic agency. If the other branches of the City Government are economic in the same way that the Water Department proposes to be, the taxes will be increased next year to five and a half or six per cent., instead simply five, as Mayer KALBFLEISCH apprehends in his message.

An effort is now being made at Albany to increase the pay of the Brooklyn policemen and firemen, which does not look much like reducing expenses. The Police of that city now receive one thousand dollars a year, and the firemen seven hundred, and as these rates there is no difficulty in obtaining suitable men, and would not be if three times the present number were needed. In the present condition of the Brooklyn finances it would be folly to raise these or any other salaries. It is reported, however, that one of the Brooklyn Democratic members of Assembly are in favor of granting the proposed increase.

The Board of Supervisors over the river, too, while as ready to talk economy as other officials are not more likely to take any effective steps in that direction than the greedy placemen who are found in such profusion about our City Hall. During the past year extensive frauds were discovered in the management of the Kings County jails; but when a Supervisor, a few days ago, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to examine the accounts of the various committees of the Board, and the Superintendents of the Poor, the motion was promptly laid upon the table. The members opposing the resolution professed themselves desirous of doing all in their power to reduce taxation, but, at the same time, were suspiciously eager to

"Cadets Your Friend Nor Enemy."

The released Fenian prisoners who last night resolved our City are in imminent danger of being torn to pieces. Two powerful parties are fighting to obtain possession of their bodies, and the battle is waged so furiously that nobody can tell whether "the remains" will come out of it dead or alive. In the first place, Tammany claimed them as its own, and for a time none seemed inclined to dispute its pretensions. The recognized leaders of the Fenian organization identified themselves with Tammany, and applauded the munificence which rewarded thousands stolen from the taxpayers to give éclat to the coming demonstration. The fitness of the thing admitted of no dispute. It was eminently proper that a partisan combination, deriving the most strength from the Irish vote, should pander to that vote by furnishing money for a demonstration of this kind. But Mr. TWEED altered his Fifth-avenue mansion for their accommodation, or Mr. HALL his green coat for Buntin, and horses for the cost, there would have been no occasion for surprise.

But Republican managers discovered that a magnificent opportunity was before them. The Irish vote looked up at something which, by a stroke of strategy, they might grasp. They thought that they had but to secure the Cadets' possession to obtain the mastery over the entire Irish population of the City. Never before had such a chance occurred. Tammany's game might be challenged in its own stronghold. The gods whom TWEED had worshipped, and by whose favor he reigns might be induced to smile upon MURPHY. And then all would be serene. The Irish vote would become part of the Custom-house goods and chattels, and at the next election New-York would roll up eighty thousand Republican majority. There was genius in the conception. Luckily, too, the means were at hand for carrying it into execution. The immediate result is the fierce conflict now in progress for the smiles of the fortunate exiles. We hope they will survive the ordeal. It would be shocking if a group of poor fellows, who have just escaped from foreign dungeons, should be killed with kindness in this Irish City of New-York.

In the nature of things, Tammany might

No More Mobbing to Lynch.

The law's delays have long been proverbial. Edith-ides Elsie, with her [illegible] any Chimney-stalk and her saddle-[illegible] patience has many a living [illegible] Down in Texas, however, instead of [illegible] the slow, convolution of an intricate [illegible] the procession of writs and summonses, motions, of injunctions and counter-injunctions, of supersedeas that countermand notices, and decisions that decide nothing, they take a short cut to the merits of the case, and the mean. If the lawyer fools the court [illegible] him compromises by quietly discomfiting his antagonist. Or, if the attorney discovers that his learned brother is too sharp for him, he counteracts the mental superiority by the simple expedient of blowing out the learned brother's brains. This is neat, expeditious, inexpensive, saves costs and lawyers' bills, and keeps one's hand in pistol practice. Sometimes the Judge rules the position out of Court with a revolver, or disbars and disarms his client at once an offending lawyer.

Lately this exemplary State furnished to our Criminal Courts the precedent of what we take to be the shortest murder trial on record. A certain lawyer of San Antonio, if we remember rightly, had certified did agreement with a State Senator. To a disagreement in Texas there is but one honorable termination. The lawyer promptly proved his case by making a vacancy in the State Senate. He then retired in good order to his residence, where having hastily armed himself with double-barrel law-points and a number of the most formidable six-barreled authorities of the Texas Bench, he awaited trial. The County Judge was equal to the emergency. Discarding an informal jury, consisting of a double-barreled shot-gun and the Sheriff, he opened Court in front of the culprit's house, and a dozen blue to plead guilty. This the prisoner declined, and brought the case to an issue a 6 cuss, and secured a temporary verdict in his own favor by shooting the Judge. Unhappily for the doughty defendant, the Sheriff was armed, who had a liberal notion of the scope of his office. He resolved himself at once into a Court of last Resort, overruled the judgment below, passed sentence, and executed it, and the prisoner together by a single charge of his revolver. So was justice triumphant, and the sanctity of Texas law-book vindicated.

Perhaps, on the whole, most people would prefer the old delay to such fearful haste as this. But if the Texan fashion were introduced here—if Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, for example, were to make a present to Mr. TWEED, shall we say, or Mr. FIELDING after securing on his House, Judge BARNARD, a perpetual injunction against longer living, were to be himself taken off by Sheriff DEMING, or that accomplished marksman, the Recorder, what an end it would make of boss-ism, and lawlessness, and [illegible] and how many solutions it would bring to the inexplicable riddle of Erie law-suits! The public grief would be profound at [illegible] and monumental brass, and the Erie stockholders would probably save enough in a year to justify munificent obsequies to each of the victims. We do not certainly recommend this course, but if either of these gentlemen desires to leave after him [illegible] Erie—preferably, for the benefit of the suggestion.

What Comes of a Billiard Match.

Those who risk money on games of chance or skill must sometimes expect to lose. Just as this element of chance seems, it appears never to have entered into the calculation of the betting fraternity of Chicago, if we are to believe the charges made in relation to the last railroad accident on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Road. On a down grade, near Laporte, in Indiana, the switch was so tampered with as to throw the entire train from the rails. Fortunately the cattle guards along the track stopped the cars, and prevented a frightful disaster. No one of the passengers was hurt, though all were, no doubt, a little frightened. It is affirmed that certain shrewd persons who had been deprived of their money by the untoward result of the recent billiard match at Buffalo, between PARKER and RUDOLPHUS, had devised this little entertainment as an agreeable surprise to the former, the winner of the match, who was believed to be on the train.

Whether these amateur engineers proposed to recoup their losses from Mr. PARKER'S fortuitous abundance, or content themselves with the spiritual balm of "taking it out of his hide," does not clearly appear. In either case it was a novel expedient for repelling the indignities of fortune. A more decidedly and fiendish outrage than that of throwing a train from the track, imperiling the lives of hundreds of innocent people for the sake of plunder or personal revenge, cannot well be imagined. We trust, for the credit of roguties of billiards everywhere, that this strange rumor will prove to be unfounded.

That it could arise at all is only another indication of the demoralizing influence which professional match-games of every sort are sure to exert. Billiards, like base-ball in its proper sphere, is an attractive and healthful pastime, but converted into a trade, it fosters idleness and ultimate depravity. We

It is [illegible]

The Senate to compel political [illegible] in the State Senate to provide free passes for members of the Legislature was introduced. Why not [illegible] this equitable [illegible] of the Senators? Why not [illegible] the Legislature to provide them with free board and lodging and wine or [illegible]? Why not compel a comprehensive law [illegible] the [illegible] "dead-beats" everywhere? As for the railroads, we propose that one [illegible] should be [illegible]. A [illegible] that division two hundred thousand [illegible] annually among virtuous Senators and Assemblymen should not be required to give passes [illegible].

The German advance from Le Mans to Amiens is now shown to have been solely for the purpose of intercepting, by a detachment of the [illegible] from Chartres, the anticipated reinforcements to GEN. CHANZY. By this prompt action the latest fresh troops that were being conveyed from the northern circles were prevented from joining the main body of the Army of the Loire, which was being closely pressed on its retreat Westward from Le Mans by the available force of the second German Army. Between Le Mans and the next rallying-point of the French, Laval, is about forty miles, and in their retreat of the latter town, they leave the pursuing army only twenty miles behind. Rennes, the principal capital of Brittany, a town of about [illegible] inhabitants, and the central point of the [illegible] is [illegible] about [illegible] miles to the westward. CHANZY may [illegible] of being reinforced here in any force by the [illegible] army, and Aubervaux, who have not already come to the front, but from our description of the Prussian advance, it seems highly improbable that he will be allowed time to fully engage in [illegible]. The army of the Loire is in danger of getting into a state of [illegible] formed by detachment of about twenty miles front, with the one on three sides, and the German army [illegible] by the other. Under such circumstances, surrender or being rushed up among the [illegible] must inevitably follow a decisive defeat.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly disclose a disposition on the part [illegible] by the public to the management of [illegible] determine a present the [illegible] about [illegible] to the [illegible] authority of the Standing Committee on Insurance. This is evidently a [illegible] question [illegible]. Similar investigations have been attempted before, and their only result has been to enable a few persons, in spite of [illegible] as of the [illegible], to extract money from companies which could ill afford to pay it. Even [illegible] shall prove to be worthless, and the [illegible] of the Insurance Department [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Recommendations of Commissioner Pleasonton—The Senate Sub-Committee on Central of Baltimore—The Missouri Nominee Declined—Civil Service Reform—A Vacancy Filled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Commissioner PLEASONTON'S recommendation in favor of the repeal of the income tax made to the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, turns out to have been made with the knowledge and approval of the President. This gives fresh interest to the matter, and will serve to bring the question, and repeal if fairly before Congress at this session, in all probability. The Committee believe and very confident that a system permitting the export of whisky in lieu of the several prohibitory drawback requirements may be instituted, which can be reasonably defended, and relieve the existing distortion in the distilling business. He suggests the authorization and use of an export stamp of a character similar to the ... which shall be of sufficient value to cover the expense ... bonds, shoring, gauging, &c. By substituting in addition the withdrawal from bond of whisky once entered and stamped for export, it is believed fraud would be prevented. These suggestions are likely to be put into formal shape for action.

OMAHA BRANCH BILL.

The bill to charter the Ameticom Mail and Ocean Steam-ship Company of New-York, which was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. CONKLING, was introduced in the House by Mr. DAWES to-day. It went to the Committee on Commerce, which is not likely to have a chance to report this session, unless granted special favors to do so.

THE GRAND CHARE QUESTION.

The hotly great question got before the House again to-day on a special order, which came up in reference to the proceedings on the bill, over which a sharp struggle occurred just prior to the holiday recess, the bill extending the time for the completion of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, which bill, by adding twenty-five miles to the length of the road, adds twenty-five miles of new land grant. The bill has been once laid on the table, and a motion to reconsider entered. A motion to lay that motion on the table failed by two votes, and the bill was then postponed. Yesday the House by four majority, refused to lay on the table the motion to reconsider; then by five majority refused to postpone the vote by which the bill was laid on the table. This brought the matter once more squarely before the House, and the previous question having exhausted itself, it was open for discussion. Debate was chiefly confined to certain amendments proposed by the Committee on Public Lands, which the friends of the measure did not like, and there was considerable warmth manifested in some of the remarks. It is regarded as the opening wedge for three or four other measures, which share in a great measure the same at this session. The consideration of the bill was not concluded, and come up to-morrow as unfinished business.

A NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

ISAIAH HARDCOM was to-day nominated Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, vice JOHN LENTHALL, Mr. HARDCOM was appointed NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR in 1842, and has been actively stationed at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard. Mr. LENTHALL has been Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair since November, 1862. His salary is three per year, with the rank of Commodore.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Indian question has come squarely before the House in a bill reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs to-day for the consideration of the House before the consideration of a report from the Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad. The object of the bill is to place all the Indian tribes, so far as possible, under one Government, and to bring the Indians ... organized under governmental control under the influences of the civilized life ... The Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Edmunds, followed the introduction of the bill ... and gave a clear synopsis of its provisions ... The bill has been under consideration by the Committee ... for several months, and it is ... that it will meet with unintended opposition from the great railway corporations which its provisions would lessen. It is claimed that this plan would secure the carriage of whole ... Chicago to Portland for ... cents per ... It was referred to the Post-office Committee.

MISS KEAN'S STATUE OF LINCOLN.

The time set for the unveiling of Miss KEAN'S statue of LINCOLN is understood to be fixed on Wednesday evening of next week. In accordance with the original resolution giving her the commission, the Rotunda will remain in the possession, where it was put up on its arrival. The subject of the ceremonies at the unveiling was discussed by the Joint Committee of Senate and House and Grounds. Mr. MORRILL, of ... the Chairman, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. BEATTY, on the part of the House, from that Committee, will recommend that the Marble Hall be properly kept, brief speeches will be made, probably by Messrs. TRUMBULL and CAMERON of the Senate, and Messrs. BANKS and CULLOM of the House, and perhaps some others. These formalities are felt to be due, both to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN and the merit of the work.

MISSOURI APPOINTEES.

The Executive Session lasted from 1½ o'clock to-day, till nearly 6. The confirmation of the Presidential appointees for Missouri, during the recent session, was the subject under discussion. It must have been evident from the whole ... ing, even to Mr. SUMNER, that the Senate could not be otherwise than sustain the President, and confirm the officers. The discussion though lengthy was not heated, and no ill-feeling was displayed. A great many of the Senators participated, and the speeches, for the most part, partook of the character of a justification of the Senate in voting to confirm. Mr. SCHURZ was rebuked with great courtesy and ... and made no violent ... When the vote was finally taken the appointments were confirmed without a division of the Senate.

SHORT AND ACTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The business of the Senate, to-day, was in the main unimportant, though a good deal was accomplished in the brief and busy hour ... session. Numerous petitions and ... were received, and several bills passed ... Senator, went through. The Bankrupt ... was passed, after a discussion of ... which the Senate ... The ... Committee on Public Lands, ... Senator CAMERON, ... Senator CAMERON, ... Senator CAMERON

NEW-ORLEANS.

Mardi Gras Festivities Opened at Twelve o'Clock Last Night.

Striking Exhibition of Enthusiasm Shown in Celebration of "Twelfth-Night Revelers"—A Queer Procession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871.

The Holidays are over, but the people here have not enjoyed them with the same fastness generally. The entire business community are becoming sorely tried under the loss of trade and the heavy taxes. The effects of the late war, and the perverse obstinacy of the "cotton regime" in not accepting the situation, are fatal as prostration, and if persistent in will produce ruin and bankruptcy. Many estates look impressively for sale, and cash be bought at wonderfully low prices. The Pickpens of the city, says if the city does not succeed in the suit now pending in the Courts against it, there is no other recourse but bankruptcy. As one merchant, of many years' standing, a day or two since said, "If we do not get some help very soon this city is doomed, what an empty is most emphatic, cogent and reasonable. Without these taxes is very little upon the New-Orleans." It is almost almost every month, as the record of office and Custom for the past two days has shown. Steam-boats and steamers are being sold, mortgaged, foreclosure and mortgage are heard, etc., etc., but nobody can be found who can be proved guilty of any of these crimes. It does seem that the Almighty is pouring out His vials of wrath upon the people here. On Sunday five large steam-boats, the Magnolia, Grand Era, Duke A. Endicott, Tennessee Dove and John Hancock, awaiting lumber to embark on, and 1,000 cotton bales, were burned to the water's edge. On Saturday night the jewelry store of one H. Scoddan, on the corner of Camp and Canal streets, was entered by burglars, a large safe thrown open and robbed of nearly $100,000 worth of diamonds, rings and watches. Four murders were committed within the holiday week, and only one has been committed upon the charge of murder in one of the cases. What with lotteries, gambling hells, houses of prostitution, filled whisky, scenes, the desecration of the Sabbath, the utter disregard of all decency and morality, and the annihilation of Justice, can it be otherwise that that crime should run riot?

A QUEER PROCESSION.

Last night there was a grand parade of the "Twelfth Night Revelers," in all their ex magnificence. They marched through Canal, Camp, Poydras and St. Charles street, to the great delight of the multitudes of men, women and children who filled the streets and sidewalks along which the procession passed. It seemed as if the whole realm of the indicrous, as well as ridiculous, was fully represented. The whole purpose of the display was conjointed upon an immense banner which preceded the procession, and that was, "Mother Goose's Tea Party." Every head of this celebrated character became a present reality. There were the hen and rooster, looking as if they stepped out of the British arms for this occasion. Old King Cole and his fiddlers three mounted upon an immense car, the fiddlers playing a merry tune. The "old woman who lived in a in a shoe, with her multitude of children, shoe and all, were trundled along to the intense delight of all observers. Beauty and the Beast were also present, Cock Robin, Jenny Wren, Parson Rook, Owls, Bottle Imps, bulls, bears, the cow that jumped over the moon, the dish, spoon and dog that laughed to see the sport, little Jack Horner with his Christmas pie, and the whole brood of Mother Goose following, were out in full feather. It was a fine display and very creditable to the Lord of Misrule, who commanded the cortège. I may add that Santa Claus was also present with his children's presents, which he distributed along the line to the hosts of children which surrounded and followed his car.

KIDNAPPING.

The Hisky child kidnapping case which excited so much excitement here a few months ago, has resulted in an acquittal of the accused women who were charged with the offense. This result adds another case to the long catalogue of those wherein justice has been banished by the corrupting influence of money.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Particulars of the Late Occultation found Observers in Spain.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of the 26th of December, publishes the following account of the eclipse so far as the cloudy state of the atmosphere allowed any observations to be taken:

"Mr. RICHARD ABRATT, F.R.A.S., R. observatory at Gibraltar, has kindly sent us the following memorandum as to the result of his observations and the views which he has, lasting about two seconds, of the total phase of the eclipse:

"The weather during the day was very unfavorable; heavy clouds driving from the west obscured the sun almost continually; so that I had seldom to use a colored glass. The following notes were made before the eclipse, as I obtained my first view, when the sun was nearly half obscured, at 11h. 2m. 8.2s. Gibraltar time, and I seldom took my eye from the telescope, except to make a rough sketch of the eclipse every five or eight minutes, as the clouds permitted, to the end. At 11h. 40m. 30s. a cloud of the sun vanished and I saw nothing for about a second, as if instantaneous, the corona and the red prominences were in view. I was remarkably struck with the height and magnitude of the red flames, the appearance which extended as far, or, I think further than the limb of the moon, unless it shaded off. The light was pale, the corona was narrow, and next to the moon, but the corona was not of equal width all round. The moon, to my eye, appeared globular. In the part of the corona or the appearances extend beyond one-eighth or at most one-fifth of the moon's radius beyond the limb. I thought the moon darker than the sky. I noticed four high red prominences—three were waves, but when, for an instant, I took my eye off the telescope, a dense black cloud had obscured everything till the first appearance of the sun appeared on the western side, when nothing but the ordinary phenomenon of a partial eclipse was to be seen. The darkness during totality was not so great as I expected it would be. Two stars were seen, one near the sun and the other to the south, but I can get no further information as to their exact position.

Another correspondent, Observer, who watched the eclipse from the New Mole Parade, says that to him and several other observers—

"The whole was distinctly visible during the entire time between the disappearance of the bright crescent on the western side to its reappearance on the eastern, the corona with its flagged edges being seen throughout. A third was but a thin cloud passing at the time. Previous opening to the east of the sun, through which the dark disc sky was distinctly visible. To the naked eye Venus and Mercury appeared as the remains indicated by Prof. HIND in the *Chronicle* of the 14th inst."

To a third correspondent, "A. R.," who was a "casual observer of the total eclipse at Wardmill Hill," we are indebted for the following notes, which are much fuller than those which either have preceded or succeeded it:

"At the moment of totality the sun's disc and the moon's shadow, perceptibly travelling from West to East across the sun's disc, revealed his light more and more, earth and sky began to assume a weird inanimate aspect; and the effect of my holding and fascinating sight it was with a painful anxiety one saw one of the dense clouds, with which the sky was mostly covered, moving speedily from the west in the direction of the sun, and obscuring the view of the phenomenon. Heavy and looming, as it came on, and as seven minutes before totality the view was completely lost. It was fortunately blocking hard. The friendly gale soon swept off the atmosphere, and in about four minutes before the eclipse the brilliant crescent again appeared. At 11. 54m. 20s. (1½ hrunter before reality) the cloud, leaving left a considerable crevice of the clear sky, as extensive bale of deep shadow with a faintly luminous fringe of prismatic rays became visible. It was concentric with the sun and its centre was about one-third of the way between the centre and the horizon, seemingly about fifty times the apparent diameter of the moon's shadow. This halo, visible only for half a minute, was effaced by another cloud, which again obscured the view. After a minute's breathless anxiety the curtain was raised, revealing the longed-for tableau. A grand, impressive sight! It presented itself straight in front of me, and was not greater in area than ten times that of the disc of the moon's shadow. That part of the opening which was above the eclipsed orb was clear blue, the sun's twilight, and as it were visible to the naked eye the planets Venus and Mercury, and half a dozen stars. The remaining part was covered with a thin haze. The moon's shadow appeared to the eye, assisted by a somewhat weak binocular glass, to be a dark, circular disc with an even boundary and of uniform shade within the corona, and touching the circumference of this shadow, appeared five or six spots of brilliant carmine, varying in form and size and at irregular distances apart. Two of these spots, or "red flames" as they are called, on the eastern side of the disc, and at about 60° and 90° respectively from the vertex, seemed decidedly the largest and most prominent; they were tongue-shaped, and protruded about one-sixth the width of the corona. In their neighborhood the corona was brightest and widest. There, too, the rays of the

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR SOLD, WARE ROOMS, DWELLINGS AND STORES, Nos. 21 and 23 Cedar-st. Apply to ROBERT L. STUART, No. 61 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

STEAM GOODS.

INSURANCE BROKERS OR BROKERS. The entire wide counter building, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st. Now occupied by Simons & Co. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone Columbia Heights dwelling, containing 12 rooms, including bath room. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to STORRS & CAMP, No. 81 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—PERMANENTLY, A comfortable 16 room house, near Fulton Ferry depot; 15 minutes from Wall-st. Rent moderate. Address C. C., Box 2,000, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR one year, in Brooklyn, Heights, 10 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences, situated in one of the best locations in Brooklyn. Rent $1,200. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 81 Pine-st.

$25 PER WEEK.—HOUSE FOR rent, 17 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to OSBORNE & CHRESMAN CO., No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED IN BROOKLYN, A handsomely furnished house, with all modern conveniences. Address, for one week, Box No. 2,000 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for a new and desirable lot in the immediate vicinity of the City. Address CARTER, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WRAY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROAD FIRE, AND LIBERTY-STS., NEWARK, N. J.

Supreme Court of New-Jersey, Chancery Side, Essex County, Sept. 6th, 1870.

In the matter of the application of JOHN C. ORGILL, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN C. ORGILL, deceased, for the sale of real estate.

By virtue of the above-stated order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, I will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of said J. Orgill, deceased, the following valuable property, viz:

No. 17 Broad-st., with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, corner of Peshine-alley, in the rear, on a lot 24 feet 8 inches by 75 feet 6 inches.

No. 21 Broad-st., with the two-story brick store and dwelling thereon, corner of Peshine-alley, in the rear, on a lot 24 feet 8 inches by 75 feet 6 inches.

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CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
Algeria, Wed., Jan. 18 | Russia, Thursday, Feb. 2
Java, Saturday, Jan. 21 | China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Scotia, Wednesday, Jan. 25 | Algeria, Saturday, Feb. 11
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1 | Java, Wednesday, Feb. 15
Algeria, Thursday, Jan. 26 | Parthia, Thursday, Feb. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Feb. 1 | China, Saturday, Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | 1st Cabin.....$75
To London.....80 | To London.....80
To Paris.....85 | To Paris.....85
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....20
Steerage tickets to Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Queenstown or Havre, $30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Certificates to bring out friends at moderate rates.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation, for any amount, at the lowest rates.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Managers.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
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CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 21, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....(via Halifax.)
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | 1st Cabin.....$75
To London.....80 | To London.....80
To Paris.....85 | To Paris.....85
To Halifax, N. S.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....20
Steerage tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown, $30 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Tickets can be bought here of moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CITY OF BOSTON, Capt. Lake.....Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Capt. Forsyth.....Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Wheeler.....Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Feb. 8, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Geer.....Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.....Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
On arrival at Queenstown, the mails are forwarded immediately by special tender to Liverpool.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
No freight or baggage received after 10 A. M. on sailing days.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Pier No. 4 North River.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 12 M.
FRANCE, CRACK, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, DUNCAN, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST, WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM PIER NO. 50 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$150 | Steerage.....$80
Second Class.....$130 | Children.....$40
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all the meals on the ship.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 2ND AND 17TH OF EACH MONTH,
(when the United States Mail Steamers leave the city for Aspinwall).
One Hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and clothing are free.
Jan. 24, HERMAN, Capt. Cann. | Feb. 2, COLORADO, Capt. Lewis.
Departure of the 2d will connect at Panama with the Mail Steamer for Valparaiso and Puntas Arenas.
Departure of the 17th will connect at Panama with the Mail Steamer for Callao.
PASSENGERS BY THIS LINE AVOID THE DETENTION OF A NIGHT IN PANAMA.
Passengers will be forwarded from Panama to Aspinwall by special train, leaving Panama at 12 noon every day.
Passengers for Europe will leave the steamer at Aspinwall, and proceed by the Panama Railroad to connect with the Company's steamer of the 1st and 15th of each month for Southampton.
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Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, at reduced rate, $100 currency.
Steerage tickets, $60 currency.
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GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
BATCH & FOOTE,
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Security and Safety
VIGO WINDOWS E. V. CO.
GEORGE DENIKEN & CO.,
MIDLAND BONDS
$100, $500 and $1,000

The New-York Times, Friday, January 20, 1871.